United Nations DP/DCP/TKM/2

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services

Distr.: General
31 March 2015

Original: English

Annual session 2015
1 to 12 June 2015, New York
Item 5 of the provisional agenda
Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for Turkmenistan (2016-2020)

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I. Programme rationale

1. Turkmenistan is the second largest country by area in Central Asia. It borders Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, as well as the Caspian Sea. The total population is estimated at 5.2 million.[1,2] An upper-middle-income country, it has seen double-digit growth of its gross domestic product (GDP) in recent years due to high infrastructure investment and strong growth of the non-hydrocarbon sectors.[3] Despite this success, Turkmenistan, like many middle-income countries, has an unfinished development agenda. The three key development challenges are described below.

Balancing economic development with managing natural resources

2. Over 80 per cent of Turkmenistan is characterized by fragile desert and mountain ecosystems, which gives the country very limited potable water resources. It is prone to water shortages due to overreliance (over 90 per cent) on the Central Asian transboundary water systems.[4] It is vulnerable to natural disasters, including earthquakes, drought, flash floods and, in particular, the impact of climate change. Water management is a therefore a defining aspect of the economy and the environment. Irrigated agriculture accounts for 90 per cent of total water consumption, supplied by an aging, energy-intensive infrastructure, and about 50 per cent of water is lost between withdrawal and ultimate delivery. Water management also plays a direct role as both a cause and a potential remedy for extensive and often severe problems of land degradation. Yet despite water scarcity and management difficulties, cotton and wheat are the country's two main crops; Turkmenistan wants to remain self-sufficient in wheat. Agriculture provides about 8.4 per cent of GDP (2012)[5] and 45.2 per cent (2012)[6] of all employment, in contrast with the hydrocarbon sector, which creates fewer jobs relative to its contribution to GDP.

3. Turkmenistan is among the top six countries in the world in terms of gas production.[7] Gas contributed more than 90 per cent of national exports in 2011.[8] Exports are expanding; the country launched a gas pipeline to China in 2013 to add to the existing pipelines to the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Russian Federation, with two more planned. Gas is the main source of all heating and cooling in residential buildings and industry, while oil is the main source of energy for water management in rural areas. Both are heavily subsidized. Given falling global gas prices and Turkmenistan's overreliance on oil and gas for its energy, it is urgent to introduce innovative ways to manage energy within the water, agriculture and construction sectors and address the issue of subsidies. Simultaneously, there is a need to address the management of water for drinking and agricultural usage and its relationship with energy, especially given the expected effects of climate change, including on the flows of the Amu Darya River.

Strengthening the State's capacity to implement participatory governance

4. The country is now party to 10 core human rights treaties,[9] but the treaty bodies have raised a number of concerns with regard to Turkmenistan's implementation of its international human rights obligations. Key governance challenges facing the country

[1] Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties under Article 18 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Combined Third and Fourth Periodic Reports of States Parties (CEDAW/C/TKM/3-4).
[2] Results of a recently conducted population census have yet to be released; the Government states that the number has increased.
[3] International Monetary Fund press release 15/26, 30 January 2015.
[4] Economic Commission for Europe, Environmental Performance Reviews: Turkmenistan, First Review Synopsis, New York and Geneva, 2012, page 1.
[5] Statistical Yearbook of Turkmenistan (2013), page 24.
[6] Ibid, page 291.
[7] www.eia.doe.gov, January 2012, pages1 and 5.
[8] World Bank, *Diversified Development: Making the Most of Natural Resources in Eurasia*, Washington, D.C., 2014.
[9] United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Reporting status for Turkmenistan, retrieved 23 February 2015.

include the need for: (a) deepening the State's accountability, through the implementation of the principles of representative democracy and participatory governance and strengthening of civil society; (b) increasing the State's capacity to guarantee the rule of law and protect citizens' rights; and (c) strengthening the State's capacity to perform other core functions and to deliver services in a manner that is efficient, inclusive and responsive to the needs and expectations of the people, including the most vulnerable groups. Providing women with equal opportunities and ensuring the protection of their rights is an important priority within each of these challenges.

5. There is a need for alternative forms of service delivery and for devolving decision-making and functions to lower levels of administration.

The availability of verifiable data for government decision-making and public consumption

6. Despite government efforts to strengthen the availability of data, including the establishment in 2013 of an Inter-Agency Council on Statistics, the official data available publicly are limited. There is a reluctance to share national data for international comparisons, so it is difficult to ascertain the real level of human development. Evidence-based policymaking is in its infancy. Turkmenistan conducted its first population and housing census in 17 years in 2012 but the results have yet to be released. No official data are available about people living below the poverty line. The last Millennium Development Goals report was written in 2003. The country has a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.698 and a ranking of 103 out of 187 countries;[10] other major indices in the report, including the inequality-adjusted HDI and gender inequality index, have not been calculated. Several human rights treaty bodies have expressed concerns about the availability of disaggregated data and efforts have begun to address them.

7. **Current UNDP support** includes the areas of: (a) suitable management of natural resources; (b) a stronger rule of law; (c) socioeconomic integration of vulnerable groups; and (d) advocating for greater focus on quality data. Key results are described below.

8. A national strategy on climate change, approved in 2012, focuses on integrating climate change into all its sectors. UNDP currently supports the development of an intersectoral plan on low emissions (National Low Emission Development Plan (NLEDP)) and adaption to climate change (National Adaptation Plan (NAP)) as key tools to move to a green economy with a focus on climate change and on conserving and managing water, land and energy more effectively. It is also supporting the implementation of energy efficiency and water conservation measures at local level. UNDP is the only agency providing this type of assistance, with the European Union and Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) working mostly on legislative and capacity development support.

9. UNDP and the World Health Organization have strengthened national capacities and service delivery systems for effective control, diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis. They also support the provision of services for people with disabilities. There are many opportunities for enhancing service delivery, particularly for the vulnerable, including local economic development.

10. UNDP continues to advocate for the need to promote and protect human rights and supported the development of a National Human Rights Action Plan, based on the recommendations from the many treaty body reports, including universal periodic review (UPR). Windows of opportunity are opening with the approval of the Human Rights Action Plan. UNDP is the main agency among the partners providing support on democratic governance. The Government clearly appreciates the work with the United Nations on governance issues.

[10] UNDP, *Human Development Report 2014: Sustaining Human Progress: Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience*, New York, 2014.

11. As part of efforts to address the lack of access to data, UNDP, together with ECE, is assisting the National State Statistics Committee to carry out an institutional review. This review will provide a plan of action on how to address the key challenges around data.

12. Given this context, UNDP conducted two outcome evaluations of the country programme action plan (CPAP) and three project evaluations in 2014. These show that there is still a need for strengthening the capacities of government staff and systems for stronger intersectoral collaboration, and greater efforts to engage the target groups and civil society in planning and implementation.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

13. UNDP conducted extensive consultations with government, unions, universities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) during the design of this country programme document and shared drafts for comments. UNDP undertook an in-depth analysis to identify the key development issues and theories of change. Based on past UNDP cooperation and its current positioning, partnerships and capacity, four key priorities were selected.

14. This new country programme is focused on fewer issues with better targeting in order to address these in a coherent and sustainable manner. In line with the global and regional discussions on the sustainable development agenda, the country programme will reinforce the links between managing natural resources, economic development and human development. It will target more specifically the socially excluded, vulnerable groups such as women in rural areas (including female-headed households), persons with disabilities and the unemployed. Examples of targeting are provided under each priority programme below.

15. The programme will contribute directly and indirectly to outcomes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 of the Strategic Plan. It complements the work of development partners and other United Nations agencies. The specific focus of the four priority areas are described below.

16. **Priority 1** contributes to the United Nations Partnership Framework for Development (PFD) outcome, "The national policy, legislative and institutional frameworks are aligned to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through promoting sustainable practices on energy efficiency, the use of renewables, urban development and waste management" and is aligned with Strategic Plan outcome 1.

17. Turkmenistan's natural endowment and availability of oil and gas at low prices creates few incentives for rapid expansion of energy efficiency measures. Nonetheless, the Government is committed to efficient use of natural resources and has undertaken a number of innovations in partnership with UNDP. The country programme will focus on supporting targeted sectors to implement the NLEDP, which lays out a set of actions to manage energy more effectively, while mitigating climate change risks. As the concepts of energy conservation and efficiency are fairly new, UNDP will support the Ministry of Economy and Development (MoED) in leading the coordination, supervision and monitoring of the implementation of NLEDP, which will be challenging due to weak intersectoral coordination. UNDP will also support MoED in establishing a monitoring system for NLEDP, to develop options for ensuring sustainable funding mechanisms for implementation and to conduct research on the green economy. UNDP will also assist two ministries and two local administrations in piloting innovative solutions for energy efficiency in sustainable urban and rural development (in Ashgabat and Avaza), one ministry to improve waste management practices (Ashgabat) and two institutions to pilot renewable energy in two remote rural regions where government gas supplies are not available. As a result, the Government will save energy and have more gas available for export and civil society will pay less for its energy needs.

18. **Priority 2** contributes to the PFD outcome, "The national policy, legislative and institutional frameworks are responsive to climate change issues by promoting climate resilience, adaptation, climate risk management and disaster risk reduction measures at sector and community level", and is aligned with Strategic Plan outcome 1 and contributes to outcomes 2 and 5.

19. The effects of climate change in Turkmenistan, coupled with water shortages, are projected to be severe, which means that water management must be addressed in an innovative manner. The intersectoral NAP, which will be coordinated by MoED, will establish measures on how to adapt to these critical issues. It will also focus on climate risk management (CRM) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) in key sectors of the national economy. Overall UNDP assistance will focus on advocating for environmental protection while also promoting sustainable livelihoods and economic growth. More specifically, it will assist MoED to establish: (a) clear institutional arrangements for coordinating, supervising and monitoring the implementation of NAP; and (b) a system to measure progress and report (disaggregated by age and gender) on the NAP and to develop options for ensuring sustainable funding mechanisms for implementation. UNDP will also support research to provide options on how best to manage water and land while at the same time allowing the Government to continue growing cotton and wheat. Using the research findings, UNDP will assist two ministries[11] to pilot efficient solutions for more rational use of water, land and ecosystems. It will support five local communities to enhance their livelihoods using climate-resilient solutions, with a focus on female-headed households. Two vulnerable communities will be enabled to conduct multi-hazard risk assessments. UNDP will assist in strengthening the capacities of staff in both the energy and water sectors to conduct research so that policies can be based on evidence and critical issues like the current usage of water and energy can be analyzed more scientifically.

20. **Priority 3** contributes to the PFD outcome, "State institutions implement and monitor laws, national programmes, and strategies, in a participatory manner in line with the country's human rights commitments". It also contributes to two other PFD outcomes, on enhancing social services and promoting economic diversification, and is aligned with Strategic Plan outcome 2 and contributes to outcomes 3 and 4.

21. In order to strengthen the capacity of the State to implement participatory governance, UNDP will provide support through two lenses, one to improve service delivery as part of promoting greater coverage of social services, and the other as part of assisting the Government to carry out its service delivery functions so that it can be held more accountable to its people. This will include assistance to: (a) ensure that tuberculosis patients (male and female) have access to quality treatment; (b) ensure that persons with disabilities (male and female) have adequate services; (c) pilot e-governance services; (d) strengthen the capacities of civil society organizations, NGOs, media and trade unions to participate more effectively in policy design and implementation; and (e) introduce local-level planning, budgeting, and implementation measures in three provinces to benefit the vulnerable. UNDP will also support strengthening the capacities of the civil service academy.

22. UNDP will strengthen participatory systems by supporting the implementation of recommendations from the UPR and Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. It will help to modernize the justice system with a focus on judicial professionals, and pilot three local accountability schemes as a means of strengthening state institutions to become more responsive to citizens.

23. **Priority 4** contributes to the PFD outcome "Quality data, aligned with international standards, are available to policy makers, legislators and the interested public to monitor the major goals of national programmes, the post-2015 sustainable development goals (SDGs)

[11] Currently the Ministries of Water Resources and Nature Protection.

and the PFD, and to formulate new national strategies and programmes", and is aligned with Strategic Plan outcome 7.

24. The institutional review of the National State Statistics Committee will result in a plan to bring the statistical system into conformity with international standards. UNDP will support the implementation of the plan as a mechanism to ensure that the policymakers, the public and international organizations have access to data. This will allow United Nations agencies in Turkmenistan to more accurately justify their support.

25. UNDP will also assist the Government to develop its interim (2017–2021) national socioeconomic plan and to establish a corresponding system of monitoring so that the Government can demonstrate progress to the people. The plan will be a mechanism to integrate the SDGs, which will require Turkmenistan to report progress globally. Experience on such planning in the region, i.e., in Armenia and The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, will be shared.

26. UNDP will support the environment and energy sectors to establish systems to measure the progress of sectoral plans and corresponding SDGs as a mechanism of demonstrating more clearly their work and provide a basis for future funding.

27. UNDP will continue to work with its existing partners in Government for priority areas 1 and 2. This will be expanded as UNDP increases its support to sustainable urban and waste management. Stringent efforts will be made to grow the partnerships to ensure the active participation of the private sector and greater local ownership of initiatives. UNDP will also continue to work with existing national partners for priority areas 3 and 4, and with resident and non-resident United Nations agencies. Particular attention will be given to working with additional national partners at subnational level for greater service delivery. Efforts will be made to share global and regional experiences locally and to grow the partnership with new emerging NGOs. UNDP will facilitate South-South and East-West triangular cooperation, including with new European Union member states on human rights or from South-Eastern European countries on renewable energy. UNDP will continuously seek new partnerships within the complex governance environment of Turkmenistan.

III. Programme and risk management

28. The country programme will be nationally executed, under the coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with other national and subnational authorities as implementing partners, as defined in the PFD. The key principles of programme management will be joint formulation, implementation, monitoring, and cost-sharing of the country programme projects. Direct execution will be used in exceptional situations. UNDP will continue to provide implementation support services at the request of the Government.

29. The National Steering and Coordination Committee under the PFD will oversee overall progress, informed by the results groups comprising national counterparts and United Nations agencies. Project boards will be established for each project. UNDP will take into account issues of social and environmental sustainability when designing and running all projects. UNDP, as part of the United Nations system, will take part in the country-level development partners' coordination mechanism, chaired by the Resident Coordinator.

30. A partnerships and resource mobilization strategy will be designed to meet the country programme resource requirement and to manage the risk of insufficient funding. Stringent efforts will be made to increase government cost-sharing, particularly in priority areas 1 and 2. If the resource envelope is not met, the targets will be revised by UNDP and the Government. UNDP will prepare a plan to manage risks, including on resource mobilization, falling oil and gas prices and their negative impact on the economy, and natural disasters. UNDP has included disaster risk management support in the country programme.

31. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal controls framework.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

32. Considering the above-mentioned challenges in terms of data and statistical information, monitoring and evaluation are going to be an important element of the programme. Based on past experience, when the United Nations country team (UNCT) and UNDP experienced major challenges in measuring the progress of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and CPAP, a more focused approach is being applied to use a combination of national data and international sources, as well as estimates and analysis from reports of United Nations agencies. Some baseline data have yet to be determined and this will be a core activity in 2015 and early 2016. UNDP will commission additional research where possible to collect the data. The choice of indicators from the results and resources framework (RRF) is based on the availability of data at the present time. The UNCT and UNDP will continue to promote access to quality data as outlined in priority area 4 above.

33. The country programme's focus on data is expected to assist greatly in measuring the status of development in the country, promoting more evidence-based policy decisions, as well as effectively monitoring the new country programme cycle using the annexed RRF and the evaluation plan. UNDP will consistently use joint evaluations as the main basis for programming decisions. Innovative tools and experiences from other countries will be shared for data collection, monitoring and reporting.

34. UNDP will further enhance its internal results-based management capacities. The set of customized monitoring tools that are already being used successfully in the country office will continue. The country office will critically review its structures to ensure that staff have the capacities to continuously monitor and promote change in how they work with the Government, so that UNDP support can make a difference in promoting human development.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Turkmenistan (2016-2020)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Environmental protection and efficient and rational use of natural, agricultural and energy resources [4.1]; Sound improvement of environmental situation, increased ecological standards, quality drinking water supply [3.2].				
PDF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #5: The national policy, legislative and institutional frameworks are aligned to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through promoting sustainable practices on energy efficiency, the use of renewables, urban development and waste management				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.				
PDF OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	**DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES**	**INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS** *(including indicators, baselines targets, and means of verification [MoV])*	**MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS**	**INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME ($)**
5.1. Number of current and new institutions that research, pilot and replicate energy efficiency initiatives for sustainable rural and urban development, and the use of renewables, urban development and waste management practices Baseline: None Target: Two 5.2. Number of state laws, regulations and procedures developed or amended that incorporate energy efficiency standards and practices, and the use of renewables and sustainable waste management Baseline: 0 Target: 1 law and 2 regulations/ standards 5.3. Annual emissions of carbon dioxide (in million metric tons) are measured by an established integrated monitoring system in place (Strategic Plan indicator 1.3.) Baseline: 53 million metric tons (2010) Target: Nationally produced and verifiable annual data on emissions	- Municipal reports; Line ministries/institution reports; Programme progress reports; Field visits; Research publications At least annually - Government official gazette - Approved institutional arrangements report One time - Monitoring system reports - International data reports Annually; when next national communication is due - UNDP Strategic Plan Annually; greenhouse gas statistics	**Output 5.1:** Institutions and mechanisms are in place and clear on their roles in relation to coordinating, and managing the implementation of the National Low Emission Development Plan (NLEDP) and promoting sustainable energy efficiency initiatives and the use of renewables. Indicator 5.1.1: Number of state institutions that have clear mandates to promote, coordinate, regulate, implement, monitor and finance for the implementation of NLEDP and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) (see related outcome) Baseline: None exists Target: one (capable) institution by 2019 MoV: Government; programme reports **Output 5.2**: Laws, regulations and procedures adopted that incorporate energy efficiency standards and the use of renewables Indicator 5.2.1: Number of legal instruments revised/developed to incorporate energy efficiency and the use of renewables Baseline: 0 Target: one law and two regulations/standards by 2018; MoV: national legislation **Output 5.3:** New and innovative solutions developed and implemented that promote energy efficiency for urban/rural development and waste management Indicator 5.3.1:Share of new substantial urban /rural development and waste management initiatives that include and/or stimulate energy efficiency elements as part of implementing the NLEDP Baseline: 0 Target: 20% of such NLEDP activities by 2020; MoV: Ministry of Finance; Indicator 5.3.2: Percentage of key activities of the NLEDP involving renewables that are piloted and replicated Baseline: None Target: 15% of total renewables activities by 2020 are piloted and replicated; MoV: NLEDP implementation reports Indicator 5.3.3: No. of new research products produced which contribute to increased knowledge and understanding on energy efficiency, waste management, and urban development	Ministry of Economy and Development Oil and Gas Sector Ministry of Construction Ministry of Communal Services Ministry of Nature Protection Ministry of Energy City of Ashgabat and Avaza and head of five regions	**Regular $500,000** **Other $9,950,000**

		Baseline: None Target: 5 research publications by 2020; MoV: programme reports SP 1.5.2.B.1.1 Percentage of households benefitting from improved energy access which are female- headed households Baseline: TBD. Target 30%. MoV: Project reports **Output 5.4**: A monitoring mechanism is designed and adopted to track progress in implementing and financing of NLEDP and NAP. Indicator 5.4.1; An integrated NLEDP and NAP monitoring system in place with progress reports developed, including on greenhouse gas emissions Baseline: None Target: The system generates two progress reports by 2020; MoV: NLEDP reports Indicator 5.4.2: No of institutions engaged in regular monitoring of NLEDP and NAP and reporting on progress Baseline: None exists Target two institutions by 2020; MoV: Government		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Environmental protection and efficient and rational use of natural, agricultural and energy resources [4.1]; Sound improvement of environmental situation, increased ecological standards, quality drinking water supply [3.2].				
PDF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #6: The national policy, legislative and institutional frameworks are responsive to climate change issues by promoting climate resilience, adaptation, climate risk management and disaster risk reduction measures at sector and community levels.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.				
6.1. Availability of solutions developed and implemented at national and subnational levels for climate change adaptation, sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystem services, as part of NAP Baseline: None Target: 10% of NAP proposed solutions 6.2. Strategic Plan indicator: 1.5.Hectares of land that are managed sustainably under a conservation, sustainable use or access and benefits-sharing regime 6.3. Availability of DRR and CRM/adaptation legal instruments approved and under implementation with appropriate financial and technical arrangements, and quality sector plans developed and initiated that have DRR/CRM/ adaptation practices, include gender aspects and appropriate DRR cross-	- Programme reports; Periodic progress reports; Field visits Quarterly; annually - National laws and other normative acts; Government plans; Programme reports Annually Programme reports - Government resolutions or	**Output 6.1:** New and innovative solutions developed and piloted at national and subnational levels for climate change adaptation, sustainable land, water, coastal management and ecosystem services, and safe waste disposal as part of NAP Indicator 6.1.1: Share of sustainable, climate change land/water/ biodiversity/coastal management innovations and safe waste disposal piloted as part of NAP Baseline: 0 implemented Target: *10% of total such NAP activities by 2020*; MoV: NAP reports; project reports Indicator 6.1.2: Number of communities benefitting from adaptation measures Baseline: Three communities in Ahal and Mary provinces Target: Seven communities in Ahal, Mary, Lebap and Dashoguz provinces by 2020 MoV: Programme reports Indicator 6.1.3: Number of new research products produced on climate change adaptation, climate risk management /biodiversity/water and coastal management used by policy makers and local actors involved in implementation Baseline: 0 Target: Five research publications by 2020; MoV: National institute, UNDP, other partners	Ministry of Nature Protection Ministry of Water Economy Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Economy and Development Union of Entrepreneurs Ministry of Defense (DRR unit) Local authorities	**Regular** **$500,000** **Other** **$8,700,000**

sectoral coordination mechanisms included Baseline: No Target: Yes, three legal instruments and two sector plans	decrees Data and progress reports annually - National employment strategy; annually	Strategic Plan 1.1.3.A.1.1 Number of additional demonstration schemes which expand and diversify the productive base, based on the use of sustainable production technologies Baseline: 0 Target: 7; MoV: Project reports **Output 6.2**: Institutional capacities are strengthened at subnational level in adaptation/CRM planning and implementation , to promote stronger local livelihoods through sustainable use of water, land, biodiversity and coastal areas Indicator 6.2.1: Extent to which targeted institutional capacities at subnational level are strengthened in adaptation/CRM planning and implementation, to promote increased local livelihoods through sustainable use of water, land, biodiversity and coastal areas Baseline: To be established in 2016 Target: Capacity development plans designed and implemented based on systematic assessments MoV: Project reports Indicator 6.2.2: Sustainable tourism strategy developed and approved by Government Baseline: No Target: Yes MoV: Project reports **Output 6.3:** Institutional capacities are strengthened to plan, develop DRR cross–sectoral coordination mechanisms and carry out DRR-related assessments. Indicator 6.3.1: Existence of a national DRR plan that includes DRR intersectoral coordination mechanisms for implementation. Baseline: None exists Target: Five institutions engaged in DRR by 2020 Indicator 6.3.2: No of DRR risk assessments carried out by counterparts Baseline: None Target: two assessments by 2020 MoV: United Nations agencies; Assessment reports		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Development of a governance system which is able to ensure political stability, security, social equality and social order				
PFD OUTCOME #8: State institutions implement and monitor laws, national programmes, and strategies, in a participatory manner in line with the country's human rights commitments				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2: Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance				
8.2. Number of United Nations human rights national plans approved and percentage of actions implemented Plans approved: Baseline: 1 Target: 3 (cumulative) Implementation rate: Baseline: 0% Target: 65% 8.3. Number of civil society development bodies representing women, youth children	- Treaty body reports/UPR; Reports on national human rights action plan; annually/after four years; Periodic qualitative review with partners, NGOs, media; NGO reports; at least annually - Field visits - Consultation reports	**Output 8.1:** Legal and institutional capacity strengthened to implement, and monitor, UPR related international human rights commitments Indicator 8.1.1: % of UPR and CEDAW accepted recommendations are implemented Baseline: 0 Target: 60% MoV: National Institute of Democracy and Human Rights (NIDHR) reports Indicator 8.1.2: Number of initiatives undertaken to enhance capacities of right holders to express and initiate their rights Baseline: 0 Target: 5 MoV: Programme and project reports **Output 8.2:** Capacity of judiciary and law enforcement bodies	Interdepartmental Commission on Treaty Bodies, NIDHR, Ministry of Justice; Judiciary Training Institute MoH; Ministry of Communications/ e-Governance structure, Civil Service Academy *Mejlis* (Parliament)	**Regular** **$589,000**

and people with disabilities participating in the design and implementation of national and sector programmes Baseline: 5 Target: 10 8.5. Number of e-governance services offered to improve the efficiency and accountability of service delivery Baseline: 0 Target: 2 8.6. Number of new initiatives implemented that strengthen law enforcement and judiciary bodies to promote greater access to justice Baseline: 0 Target: 2 initiated 4.6. % of people who have access to services for tuberculosis and multidrug-resistant tuberculosis, disaggregated by sex, education, age and urban/rural groups Baseline: to be established in 2015 Target: 50% SP 2.3.: Proportion of women to men in Parliaments Baseline: 26% Target: increased % of women	- Periodic qualitative review with partners, NGOs, media - NGO reports - Programme reports - Government periodic reports; annually - Ministry of Health (MoH) report; annually	enhanced to ensure access to justice, and recourse mechanisms Indicator 8.2.1: Number of new training courses revised and delivered for law enforcement and judiciary staff Baseline: 0 Target: **3** MoV: Ministry of Justice reports, project reports **Output 8.3:** Capacity of selected state institutions improved to provide better delivery of public social and basic services. Indicator 8.3.1: % of tuberculosis patients benefitting from therapy for multidrug-resistant tuberculosis Baseline: to be established in 2015 Target: 50% MoV: MoH, UNDP reports Indicator 8.3.2: Number of new public employment services, e-governance /one-stop-shops/activities initiated Baseline: 0 Target: 2 MoV: e-Governance reports, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Municipal Services' reports, official Government newspaper, project reports. Indicator 8.3.3: Number of local authorities engaged in participatory development planning and budgeting to pilot citizen engagement in local economic development Baseline: 0 Target: 5 MoV: Parliament, project reports, official government newspaper.		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Attention to policy reform, institutional capacity development, planning, budgeting, monitoring and information systems;				
PFD OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1: Quality disaggregate data, aligned with international standards, is available to policy makers, legislators, and the interested public to monitor the major goals of national programmes, the post-2015 SDGs and the PFD, and to formulate new national strategies and programmes.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 7: Development debates and actions at all levels prioritize poverty, inequality and exclusion, consistent with UNDP engagement principles				
1.1 % of the recommendations from the adapted Global Assessment of the National Statistical System implemented Baseline: National State Statistics Committee received recommendations and some of them partially implemented Target: 40% 1.2. Number of sectors that have developed sector plans and established a system to monitor progress Baseline: Partially in two ministries Target: Three ministries have developed and approved sector plans and monitoring systems established to measure progress of implementation 1.3. SDG targets adopted and incorporated	- Report of the adapted Global Assessment of the National Statistical System. Annually - Periodic assessment of available data collection instruments and indicators Annually - National strategies Sector plans Period assessment reports Biannually	**Output 1.1**: National strategies and plans of targeted line ministries / institutions incorporate new SDGs adapted to national context Indicator 1.1.1: Availability of a national interim development strategy for 2017- 2021 which incorporates SDGs adapted to local context Baseline: no Target yes MoV: national strategy report, project report Indicator 1.1.2: Number of targeted line ministries' plans that incorporate relevant SDGs adapted to local context Baseline: 0 Target 2 MoV: Line ministries' reports **Output 1.2:** Availability of results-based monitoring and reporting systems in targeted line ministries/institutions to measure progress in the implementation of national line ministries' strategies and programmes, including relevant SDGs, in line with international standards Indicator 1.2.1: An improved monitoring system in place to measure	State Statistics Committee Ministry of Nature Protection, Ministry of Water Economy, Ministry of Economy and Development State Corporation *Turkmengas* State Hydrometeorology Committee, and research institutes	**Regular** **$500,000** **Other** **$1,375,000**

into national strategies and sector plans Baseline: 0 Target: SDGs and their targets adopted 1.4 Availability of a nationalized SDG monitoring and reporting system in keeping with international standards Baseline: no Target: yes 7.7 A national socioeconomic interim plan for 2017-2021 developed and a monitoring system established to measure progress in implementation Baseline: Current interim plan 2012-2016 Target: Plan developed, approved and monitoring system established **Strategic Plan 7.2.2.:** Number of countries using updated and disaggregated data to monitor progress on national development goals aligned with post-2015 agenda	- SDG progress reports; Government progress reports and speaking engagements Annually - National/sectoral strategies and programmes progress reports Annually - Ministry of Economy and Development, National Institute for Strategic Planning	progress in the implementation of the national interim development strategy Baseline: no Target: yes MoV: national strategy report, monitoring reports Indicator 1.2.2: Availability of an integrated SDG monitoring and reporting system Baseline: no Target: yes MoV: experts' reports, SDG reports Indicator 1.2.3: Extent to which systems are in place in targeted line ministries to measure progress of their sectoral plans, including on relevant SDGs, Baseline: 0 Target: 3 MoV: Government/Ministry of Foreign Affairs, SDG reports **Output 1.3**: Research capacity strengthened to provide quality inputs for evidence-based policy- making in selected line ministries Indicator 1.3.1: Extent to which research institutions contribute to evidence-based policy-making Baseline: 0 Target: Three major publications of research institutions are endorsed by Government MoV: UNDP reports, Government statistics Indicator 1.3.2: Number of statistical systems in place in targeted line ministries/institutions that collect and analyze data for evidence-based policy decisions, programme design and research, as part of an integrated national system. Baseline: 0 Target: 3 MoV: government reports, project reports		